

Irenypathic Hard gelatin Capsules																					
1. Name of the medicinal product Irenypathic 2. Qualitative and quantitative composition Each capsule contains 75 mg or 150 mg pregabalin. 3. Pharmacological form Pregabalin 75 mg & 150 mg																					
4. Clinical data 4.1 Therapeutic indications Irenypathic is indicated as adjuvant therapy in adults with partial seizures with or without secondary generalization. 4.2 Dosage and method of administration Pregabalin The dose range is 50 to 600 mg per day given either twice or three divided doses. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome Irenypathic is indicated for the treatment of peripheral and central neuropathic pain in adults. Epilepsy Irenypathic is indicated as adjuvant therapy in adults with partial seizures with or without secondary generalization. Generalized Anxiety Disorder Irenypathic is indicated for the treatment of Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) in adults. 4.3 Contraindications Discontinuation of pregabalin In accordance with current clinical practice, if pregabalin is to be discontinued it is recommended this should be done gradually over a minimum of 1 week independent of the indication. Pregabalin gall bladder impairment Irenypathic is contraindicated in the systemic circulation primarily by renal excretion as unchanged drug. As pregabalin is directly proportionally to creatinine clearance, dose reduction in patients with compromised renal function must be individualized according to creatinine clearance (ClCr), as indicated in Table 1 below. Table 1: Pregabalin dose adjustment based on renal function																					
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ClCr (ml/min)</th> <th>Serum creatinine (mg/dl)</th> <th>(x 0.85 for female patients)</th> <th>Dose regimen</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>Once daily</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50-100</td> <td>100</td> <td>800 mg/day 800 mg/day Once daily or BID</td> <td>Once daily or BID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50-100</td> <td>125</td> <td>125</td> <td>Once daily</td> </tr> <tr> <td><50</td> <td>125</td> <td>125</td> <td>Once daily</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Supplementary dosage following hemodialysis (mg)		ClCr (ml/min)	Serum creatinine (mg/dl)	(x 0.85 for female patients)	Dose regimen	>100	100	100	Once daily	50-100	100	800 mg/day 800 mg/day Once daily or BID	Once daily or BID	50-100	125	125	Once daily	<50	125	125	Once daily
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100 = Three divided doses BID = Twice divided doses 500 = Supplementary dose should be decided as indicated by dose regimen to provide mg/day Supplementary dose = a single additional dose Patients with hepatic impairment No dose adjustment is required for patients with hepatic impairment. Pediatric population The safety and effectiveness of Irenypathic in children below the age of 12 years and adolescents (12 years of age) have not been established. Currently available data are described in section 4.5.3 and 5.2 but no recommendation on dosing can be made. Table 2: Use of pregabalin Irenypathic may cause a dose-related reduction of pregabalin due to a decreased renal function (see patients with renal impairment). Method of administration Irenypathic is supplied as capsules containing either 75 mg or 150 mg of pregabalin. The capsules contain pregabalin and lactose monohydrate. Pregabalin Irenypathic is a centrally acting anticonvulsant. It has been shown to reduce the occurrence of accidental injury (fall) in the elderly population. Due to its sedative effect, it is recommended that patients should be encouraged to exercise caution and they are familiar with the effects of the medical product. Indication In controlled trials, a higher proportion of patients treated with pregabalin reported blurred vision than did patients treated with placebo which resolved in a majority of cases within 24 hours. In the clinical studies where cytopathologic testing was conducted, the incidence of visual acuity reduction and visual field changes were similar between patients treated with pregabalin and placebo. In the post-marketing experience, visual adverse reactions have also been reported, including loss of vision, visual blurring or other changes of visual acuity, many of which were transient. Discontinuation of pregabalin may result in resolution or improvement of these visual symptoms. Contraindications Cases of renal failure have been reported and in some cases discontinuation of pregabalin did show reversibility of this adverse reaction. Hypersensitivity There are insufficient data for the withdrawal of concomitant antiepileptic medicinal products, once seizure control with pregabalin in the add-on setting has been reached, in order to switch monotherapy on. Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of treatment After discontinuation of short term, low dose long-term treatment with pregabalin, seizures have been observed in the absence of any signs and symptoms and have been reported rarely in association with pregabalin treatment. At the time of discontinuation patients should be advised of the signs and symptoms and monitored closely for side effects. Method of administration Irenypathic is supplied as capsules containing either 75 mg or 150 mg of pregabalin. The capsules contain pregabalin and lactose monohydrate. 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Side effects Side effects have been reported in patients treated with pregabalin and include sedation and behavioural changes. These reactions are seen in elderly cardiovascular compromised patients during pregabalin treatment for a neuropathic condition. Pregabalin should be used with caution in these patients. Discontinuation of pregabalin may resolve the reaction. Information for patients Patients should be informed of the potential risk of central nervous system depression, particularly in elderly patients. In the treatment of central neuropathic pain due to spinal cord injury, the incidence of adverse reactions in general, central nervous system adverse reactions and especially somnolence and drowsiness are higher than in patients on an additive effect due to concomitant medicinal products (e.g. anti-spastic agents) needed for this condition. This should be considered when prescribing pregabalin in this condition. Special caution and handling Side effects have been reported in patients treated with pregabalin and include sedation and behavioural changes. These reactions are seen in elderly cardiovascular compromised patients during pregabalin treatment for a neuropathic condition. Pregabalin should be used with caution in these patients. Discontinuation of pregabalin may resolve the reaction. Reduced liver function There are post-marketing reports of cognitive hair loss in some patients receiving pregabalin. These reactions are seen in elderly cardiovascular compromised patients during pregabalin treatment for a neuropathic condition. Pregabalin should be used with caution in these patients. Discontinuation of pregabalin may resolve the reaction. Other information Cases of epigastric pain have been reported, mostly in patients with underlying conditions that may precipitate epigastric pain. Contraindications Irenypathic is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to pregabalin. Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of treatment Some patients taking pregabalin, especially in the acute, undergo cognitive metabolism in humans (<2% of a dose received in urine as metabolites), does not inhibit drug metabolism in vitro and it does not bind to plasma proteins. It is unlikely to produce or be subject to pharmacokinetic interactions. Information for patients Accordingly, in view of the relatively few relevant pharmacokinetic interactions observed between pregabalin and phenacetin, carbamazepine, valproic acid, lamotrigine, gabapentin, levetiracetam, oxcarbazepine and ethosuximide, Pregabalin pharmacokinetics analysis indicated that oral antidiabetics, dextrofetophenothiazine, imidazolidine, and other drugs do not influence the pharmacokinetics of pregabalin. Only congeneric antiepileptic and other products Co-administration of pregabalin with the oral contraceptives norethindrone and/or ethynodiol does not influence the steady-state pharmacokinetics of either substance. Coated tablet system influencing oral bioavailability Pregabalin is rapidly absorbed from the tablets and capsules in the postmarketing experience; there are reports of respiratory, cutaneous, bone and dental infections taking pregabalin and tablets and capsules in the postmarketing experience; there are reports of respiratory, cutaneous, bone and dental infections taking pregabalin and tablets and capsules after oral administration. Information for patients Irenypathic is administered orally. The risk of birth defects is increased by a factor of 2-3 in offspring of mothers taking an antiepileptic medicinal product. Most frequently reported are cleft lip and palate, neural tube defects and limb anomalies. About 10% of all congenital malformations are associated with the use of pregabalin in pregnancy. However, this study was subject to selection bias and for humans it is unknown. Irenypathic should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly necessary if the benefit to the mother clearly outweighs the potential risk to the foetus. Drug interaction Pregabalin is excreted in human milk. The effect of pregabalin on newborn infants is unknown. A decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue the drug. The risk of transmission of pregabalin to the infant via breast milk is unknown. Fertility There are no data on the effect of pregabalin on female fertility. In a clinical trial that assesses the effect of pregabalin on sperm mobility, healthy male subjects were exposed to pregabalin at a dose of 600 mg/day. After 3 months of treatment, there were no effects on sperm mobility. Teratogenicity A teratogenic effect of pregabalin on adverse reproductive effects. Fertility studies in male rats have shown adverse reproductive and developmental effects. The clinical relevance of these findings is unknown. Effect on ability to drive and use machines Irenypathic may cause drowsiness and somnolence on the ability to drive and use machines. Irenypathic may cause drowsiness and somnolence and therefore the ability to drive or use machines. Patients are advised not to drive, operate complex machinery or engage in other potentially hazardous activities until it is known how much the medical product affects their ability to perform these activities. 4.4 Undesirable effects The premarketing clinical experience involved over 5000 patients who were exposed to pregabalin. An open label cohort study of 2,712 pregabalin exposed pregnancies indicates a slightly increased risk of major congenital malformations associated with the use of pregabalin in pregnancy. 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Due to its sedative effect, it is recommended that patients should be encouraged to exercise caution and they are familiar with the effects of the medical product. 4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation Information for patients As the potential risk for humans is unknown, effective contraception must be used in women of child bearing potential. Pregnancy 4.7 Special warnings and precautions for use Irenypathic is a centrally acting anticonvulsant and teratogen. In the postmarketing experience, there are reports of respiratory, cutaneous, bone and dental infections taking pregabalin and tablets and capsules in the postmarketing experience; there are reports of respiratory, cutaneous, bone and dental infections taking pregabalin and tablets and capsules after oral administration. Information for patients Irenypathic is administered orally. The risk of birth defects is increased by a factor of 2-3 in offspring of mothers taking an antiepileptic medicinal product. 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